

Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening at 8.—German Opera House. "Die Fledermaus." *Fanny Jannschke.*

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-ave. This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Cor. Eighth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

THEATRE COMIQUE.—No. 514 Broadway.—This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

THEATRE FORTY-FOUR.—Broadway, between 44th and 45th-sts. This Evening at 8.—"The House of the Dead." *Mr. Edwin Booth.*

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Business Notices.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 199 Broadway,
Invites attention to a valuable patented improvement in
SILVER-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
by which these parts may be used with an extra coat of silver, and the usual silver, viz: on the back of the handle, heel of the bowl, and points of forks, spoons, &c.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHER.
which is warranted more durable than any heretofore offered, and is pronounced by Dr. J. H. Davis, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and other eminent medical authorities, to be "perfectly pure from anything poisonous or injurious, and to preserve water pure," which is not the case with ice-pitchers not porcelain-lined.

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of those invading San Domingo, will be to avoid any of that unpleasant bloodshed which is to be found on the battle-field.

Next to the folly of our present City Market system is another delightfully Democratic measure, pressed to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday at Albany. Its effect is to prevent Jersey gardeners or dealers in produce from renting stalls in the markets, and to compel the employment of yet more middlemen to swell the cost of food by living off the charges for its transfer from the producer to the consumer. Of course the Democrats all went for it, and too many of the Republicans.

In the Senate, yesterday, all the New-York Internal Revenue appointments were confirmed. Simultaneously with this completion of the new list comes a decision of the Bureau, substantially sustaining the position lately taken by Assessor Webster, concerning the taxability of banking capital. The coast is now clear, and the new officers have a chance to show their fitness for their places. We beg to remind them that the Country and the Government will look to the returns from their districts to tell the story.

We have often urged the importance of establishing free public baths in this city, after the model which has proved so successful in Boston. Here is a beginning at last—or, at least, the symptom of a beginning. Who will follow it up?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.
SIR: On the approach of the Summer season we feel more than ever that one of the great needs of the metropolis is a number of free public baths for the people. The sanitary interests of the city demand it.

To start the matter, I will give five thousand dollars toward this object, if others will join me in sufficient numbers to render the undertaking a success. New-York should not be outdone by Boston in this most important sanitary enterprise.

J. FRANK WRIGHT,
Teacher in Ward School No. 7,
Residence No. 23 East Fourth-st.,
April 14, 1890.

Among the most notable nominations made yesterday are those of Mr. Chas. E. Delong of Nevada for the mission to Japan, vice Mr. Van Valkenburg of New-York, recalled; Gen. E. M. McCook, now Minister to the Sandwich Islands, to be Governor of Colorado; and Mr. A. J. J. Martin of Alabama to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in charge of the Post-Office accounts. There is also a fresh list of Consuls, Internal Revenue officers, and Postmasters. Gen. Grant, who seems actuated solely by the desire to benefit the service, has listened very readily to the objections of the Senate Committees, and has already recalled several nominations for consulates at their instance.

Until the grounds of the decision just rendered in the Spanish Admiralty Court, declaring the American vessel, Mary Lowell, a legal prize, are received, we cannot say that it is unwarranted. But, unless the evidence revealed a very different state of affairs from that narrated in Admiral Hoff's dispatches, the Spanish Courts would seem to be quite as ready to sanction gross violations of international law as the Spanish navy is to commit them. The big Mary Lowell was reported captured between the man-of-war's anchorage and the inner harbor, within British jurisdiction. If this be true, and the Spanish Courts really undertake to hold the prize legal, they are blessed with a degree of assurance that must astonish even their own people.

The mystery about the Elevated Railroad bill, and the use of the names of A. T. Stewart and William B. Astor, without their consent, as incorporators, resolves itself into this: The incorporators proper are not named, but are referred to as the "Constructing Company." Besides these the bill provides for a Board of Commissioners, who have full power to control the building and operating of the road. The section creating this Board reads as follows:

"The Governor, the Mayor of the City of New-York, the President of the Central Park Commission, and Wm. B. Astor and Alexander T. Stewart, of said city, are hereby appointed Commissioners of said railway, and constituted members of a Board of Commissioners to be known as the 'Central Elevated Railway Commission of the City of New-York,' whose duty it shall be to promote the object of this act." &c.

We understand that Messrs. Stewart and Astor were not aware of the use of their names in this manner.

If we have not killed the Broadway Surface bill, we have it at least frightened into a state of suspended animation. Its friends were yesterday afraid to come to a square vote on its passage in the Senate, and so laid it on the table. We ask attention to the list of the Yeas and Nays. The friends of the bill are all the Democrats and four Republicans; its enemies are all the Republicans save four, and not a solitary Democrat. Will Gov. Hoffman note that list? His party friends claim great credit for his opposition to hold swindles, and we do not wish to detract from it. But we should think more highly of his services if they had some influence on the party that elected him, whose confidence he retains, and to whose interests he is still known to be faithful. Gentlemen who frown on fraud for anything more than show, now is your time to make him effective! Let us see the influence of Gov. Hoffman displayed upon his faithful and still confiding friends, the swindlers of the Broadway Surface Ring!

Among the nominations which failed for want of action by the Senate at the last session, was that of Col. C. C. Crowe, late of the Rebel army, for Governor of New-Mexico. Gen. Grant has promptly renewed the nomination, but we hear that some of our friends are strenuously opposing it before the Senate. We know of no argument against Col. Crowe that could not have been urged with far greater force against Gen. Longstreet, whose recent appointment has been received by the country with a general sense of satisfaction. Col. Crowe opposed Secession, but "went with his State."

Among the earliest of the Alabama Rebels to accept the situation at the close of the war, he has since been an earnest supporter of the Government, and has given his best efforts to promote restoration and peace. It was a Grant elector in 1868, and he canvassed the State at the risk of his life. If our friends at Washington think the Republican party too strong in Alabama, and are anxious to drive back all reinforcements from the ranks of the former Rebels into the reactionary party, then a prescription of men like Col. Crowe is sagacious. Otherwise, it seems very much the reverse.

A gentleman who has or had some connection with a Company that has become involved in a troublesome law-suit, keeps a private account in the Corn Exchange Bank. Another person fancies that the fact is suspicious, goes before a Judge, and swears that still another person, who is not willing to make an affidavit at all, says

this account represents money belonging to the Company. Thereupon our wise and just Court accepts this hearsay evidence, and calls upon the gentleman so unlucky as to have a bank account to prove that the money is his own. If our business community, that either upholds or tacitly submits to the present rule of this city, is satisfied with such a sample of Tammany judges and justice, we don't know that others need complain.—We do not say that the money in this case does or does not belong to the Company in question; nor do we care. What we wish to have noted is simply the ease with which, on the testimony of one man that another man won't come into court thinks the money belongs to somebody else, the Judge assumes to interfere in a matter of private business between a bank and one of its depositors.

If the use of spring guns for the protection of property be not grossly illegal, we hope that it will at once be made so by statute. A thief has just been killed by one of these weapons in Warren County. Barber, missing corn from his crib, set a spring gun there, and killed one Pasco, who came to steal. The general rule of the law is that a man has a right to use just so much violence as may be necessary for the protection of his own life, or within a proper degree, for the protection of his own property. It does not follow, if we find a pickpocket searching for our purse, that we have a right to brain him upon the spot. Still less does it appear that we have any natural or acquired authority to jeopard the lives of the innocent that we may detect the guilty. It is the duty of the Grand Jury of Warren County forthwith to indict Barber for manslaughter.

COLONIZING FROM NEW-YORK.
As Greece and Rome achieved greatness and renown scarcely less by their colonies than their conquests, so we look to systematic Colonization as one important means of extending the influence and the power of our own great City. She has now practically a population of at least Two Millions, though less than half of them live within her chartered limits; and she is the chief focus of American Immigration as well as American Commerce. Not less than Two Hundred Thousand persons land here annually from Europe in quest of American homes; and every avenue to Business or Employment would soon be glutted but for our vast tide of Inland Migration. This should be strengthened and regulated by system. Our seekers for rural homes waste too much of their scanty means in finding them; they lose time needlessly; and they encounter obstacles which system would remove or at least diminish. It is deplorable that we have not an Office or Bureau where every one looking for a rural home could find all possible information and some judicious counsel. This would save Millions to those whose means are scanty while their needs are great. In its absence, we volunteer such suggestions as our travels and observation incline to.

The advantages of migrating in companies are very great. The cost is reduced nearly half; lands can thus be bought far cheaper; the inevitable hardships of pioneer life are greatly softened; while each may profitably minister to others' needs. Great caution must be used by an emigrant in trusting his means to one whom he does not thoroughly know; but, even though each should trust no one else, the advantages of concerted migration are still considerable. If a hundred men can club their means and deplete one of their number to look out and buy a fit location, then arrange for the transportation of the entire party and their effects, the saving will be much greater. Still we say, Know whom you trust!

Let us suppose one hundred heads of families reading in or near our City hall, after due conference and consideration, decide to migrate together to Virginia, and shall choose one of their number Agent and Treasurer, exacting of him good security, and paying him fairly for his responsibility as well as his services. They now entrust him with their means—from \$500 to \$3,000 each, as they may be able—and instruct him to proceed to Virginia, examine, select, and buy. He does so; getting a clear deed of 10,000 to 20,000 contiguous acres, comprising two to five old plantations, half in timber, with a roomy old house and five to twenty rude cottages on each. These he proceeds to have laid out into a township and village, with the necessary roads and reservations for public buildings and grounds; the farm-plots of different areas being so surveyed as to have each part timber, part improved, so far as possible. Start a saw-mill, and have a few rude cabins on different plots thrown up at once. Now let the associates go down, and have each plot put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder, the sale being free to every one, whether owners or not; but let certificates for money paid in to form the capital and buy the property be received in payment at a premium of ten per cent. Each of the associates or stockholders will thus buy according to his taste and means; and, when the last lot has been sold and the cash taken, let the concern be wound up by a *pro rata* division of the surplus realized among the stockholders. We shall be much surprised if such a concern, faithfully served and judiciously managed, may not be wound up within the year with a clear profit of at least fifty per cent. on the money invested.

Now commences a rougher experience. The new, rude homes will contrast unfavorably even with the narrow quarters of our poorer mechanics; the roads will be very poor; every one will seem to be in want of every thing; sickness will break out; and there will be a season of general complaint and discouragement, during which a number will sell out at any price and crawl back to the City, protesting that the colony is played out. They will mainly be those who can best be spared. To the frugal, temperate and energetic, their new homes will seem more attractive each day, because they will by labor and thrift be made so.

We have instanced Virginia, intending only to furnish an illustration widely applicable. Eastern Virginia is specially blessed with navigable bays, rivers, &c.; she has a mild climate; she is genial to the Peach, the Grape, &c., for which our climate is rather harsh; she is within easy reach of all our great Atlantic cities, which afford an unlimited market for Vegetables and Fruits; and she presents a better diversity of Timber and Clearing than any other section within our knowledge. But cheap and good lands are found in every direction; and they who prefer to grow mainly Grain and Stock will naturally be attracted to the West. Examine and choose for yourselves.

Such a colony as we have roughly outlined will not merely obtain land and transportation far more cheaply than isolated settlers; it will have these additional advantages:

1. It will naturally include a doctor, a merchant, a lawyer, a clergyman, with competent blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, teachers, &c., &c. Each of these will find business or employment in the colony, and will be serviceable to his associates, while serving sensibly to diminish the usual hardships of pioneering.

2. No one need ever be out of work. The needs of each will be the opportunity of others. One who cannot chop efficiently will find a neighbor who can, and will "change works" to procure his chopping. No one will be isolated; no one will have to fight for his life; if there should be sullen or perverse neighbors, their scowls will be of no sort of consequence.

3. Such a colony, if planted soon, will incite and secure the planting of others all around it, thus increasing the value of its lands and affording eager markets for its produce. It would be a miniature New-York, and, after passing its crisis, would be constantly reinforced by troops of relatives and friends of the colonists, from this City and from every quarter.

We can't help wishing that a thousand such colonies were now filling up their ranks in our City and its suburbs. Each of them would serve to enhance rather than deplete the abiding growth and prosperity of New-York.

MR. DISRAELI'S NEW POLICY.
There is a picturesque, pathetic poem by a distinguished German author describing a midnight review held by the ghost of the great Napoleon, in which the specters of all his dead marshals [and his vanished hosts] pass before him in the sad moonlight. Did not Mr. Disraeli, when, the other day, he addressed the meeting of Conservative members of Parliament on the future policy of the party, feel that the review of his troops was almost as shadowy, unreal, and ghostlike a thing as that which the German poet imagined? Really, one is almost glad, or at least relieved, to find that there is a Conservative party still in England—that it has not vanished into the companionship of the John-Robinson party which used to have existence here.

But the banners, the symbols, the hope of the party are gone. The policy of "No Surrender," the only policy which could animate a Tory party at all, has positively evaporated under the influence of the unparalleled and magnificent majority which followed Mr. Gladstone. One can hardly believe that there was any heart or hope in the meeting of Conservative members. "Over 200," we are told, were present, and the number of Mr. Gladstone's actual majority was 118!

Nor does the account we receive of the proceedings at the great Conservative meeting tend to throw an air of reality over it. Mr. Disraeli announced the amendments which his party intend to propose; and so far as the Cable message allows us to understand them, or guess at their meaning, we can only say that some of them are too insignificant to be regarded as endorsing any policy whatever, while others aim so directly at the very principle of Mr. Gladstone's bill that Mr. Disraeli cannot possibly have any hope of their adoption. To propose, for instance, that grants made to the Irish Church at any time since the Reformation shall remain intact, is to propose to maintain that very principle of endowment against which the Government measure is directed. What is the fundamental idea and doctrine of the bill? Not merely—not at all, in fact—that the Established Church ought to be compelled to give up property which it acquired before it could fairly claim to be a Protestant Church. The principle is, that what Mr. Disraeli himself described as an alien church—the church of a very small and a foreign minority—ought not to be maintained out of the national property at all. State endowments made by William the Third are no whit less obnoxious to this principle than such endowments made by Henry the Eighth. "The application of a 'large portion of the Church revenues to the support of public worship' is a proposal open to just the same objection. It is a direct attack upon the principle which was affirmed by the majority of 118. Mr. Disraeli cannot hope to carry it. There might be something more of a chance for the effort to be made to have the clauses of the bill which refer to the Maynooth grant and the Regium Donum struck out. There are undoubtedly a few Liberals, among the Scottish members especially, who are ready to perpetrate any injustice at the bidding of anybody where the Maynooth grant is concerned. The Maynooth grant lost Edinburgh to Macaulay. The Maynooth grant rendered it impossible for Thackeray, when he thirsted for a seat in Parliament, to accept the invitation of a Scottish constituency. Some few Liberals, therefore (the great WHALLEY himself is a Liberal), would beyond doubt be sorely tempted to help Mr. Disraeli in trying to throw Maynooth out of the compromise. But there will hardly be waverers or renegades enough to imperil even the Maynooth clause in the House of Commons, although there might be a sufficiently stiff fight made by the Tories on that point to encourage the House of Lords into mutilating at least that portion of the bill.

Certainly that is the only one of the amendments which seems to us to have any genuine vitality or sincerity in it. But the Cable message does not make it clear whether the proposal is to strike out the Maynooth clauses in order that Maynooth may be left without anything, or merely in order to compensate it in some other way. When we speak of the contemplated amendment as having some possible vitality in it, we do so on the assumption that it is really meant as a No Popery blow. In this case it would indeed fail; but it might in the Tory sense be worth the trying. It is quite possible, however, that the only object is to prevent the compensation to Maynooth from being given out of the property of the Irish State Church. At present May